

SEVENTH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

SESSION OF 1854-5.

PHILADELPHIA:

KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, No. 9 SANSOM ST.

1854.

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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1881-2

PHILADELPHIA

KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, No. 9 ANSON ST.

1881

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

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HON. A. V. PARSONS.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

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WM. H. MOORE,
W. G. E. AGNEW.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

FREDERIC HUMPHREYS, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

ISAAC M. WARD, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ALVAN E. SMALL, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

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PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

JACOB BEAKLEY, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.

M. L. CASSELBERRY, M.D.,

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D., DEAN,
No. 120 North 10th Street, Philadelphia.

MARTIN DERR, JANITOR.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

It will undoubtedly prove a source of satisfaction and interest to the friends of homœopathy throughout the entire country, to be assured of the continued progress and prosperity of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The Faculty have the pleasure of announcing to the profession in general, as well as to students of medicine in particular, that no expense or pains have been spared to provide for the most liberal attainments in every branch of science connected with the art of healing.

It will be seen by reference to the brief outline of the curriculum of instruction, that it embraces—

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Anatomy, (descriptive.) | 12. Medical Botany. |
| 2. Histology. | 13. Hygiene. |
| 3. Surgical Anatomy. | 14. Therapeutics. |
| 4. Comparative Anatomy. | 15. Semeology. |
| 5. Physiology or Biology. | 16. General and Special Pa- |
| 6. Medical Jurisprudence. | thology. |
| 7. Pathological Anatomy. | 17. Institutes of Homœopathy. |
| 8. Surgery. | 18. Practice of Medicine. |
| 9. Chemistry and Toxicology. | 19. Obstetrics. |
| 10. Organic Chemistry. | 20. Diseases of Women and |
| (Vegetable and Animal.) | Children. |
| 11. Materia Medica. | 21. Embryology, &c. |

Every effort has been made to arrange the system of instruction so as to keep pace with the progressive spirit of the age, which, together with the facilities for demonstration, render the school confessedly in the highest degree advantageous for obtaining a thorough and extensive knowledge in every branch of science connected with medicine.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

1.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

The order of the branches taught by the incumbent of this chair, are, 1st. Dietetics, including regimen. 2d. Descriptive Materia Medica. 3d. Chemical History of Medicines derived from the mineral kingdom. 4th. Medical Botany. 5th. Mode of preparing medicines for use in homœopathic practice. 6th. Mode of proving remedies, so as to ascertain their true medicinal power. 7th. Posology, or regulation of doses. The means for illustration of the subjects treated of in this department, are not only ample, but the right kind; as an actual exhibition of materials used for medicine will, in most cases, be exhibited, both in their crude and prepared forms.

2.—Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.

This College, being peculiarly and distinctively homœopathic, the course of Lectures in the Institutes of Homœopathy will form a most important and prominent part of its instruction. It will embrace, 1st. An ample discussion of the law of cure; its principles, rationale, and its details. 2d. The doctrine of chronic diseases. 3d. The rules which govern the application of the law under various circumstances in disease. 4th. The method of examining patients, and selecting a remedy, and also the general rules which control the dose and repetition in particular cases.

The course on general and special pathology will include a careful examination of the various dyscrasies which exercise so important an influence on the course and termination of individual diseases, together with the full and complete natural history, symptoms, diagnosis, cause, termination and homœopathic treatment of each particular malady; carefully distinguishing the characteristic indications which control the choice of the remedy in each case. The whole will be so discussed in groups and classes that these characteristic symptoms can scarcely fail to be impressed upon the mind of the student. These principles and instructions receive repeated illustration from the clinics held weekly in connection

with this chair ; the whole is made to assume a thoroughly practical cast, and the length of the course, scope and minuteness of the subjects discussed, with their practical character, are such as to present an opportunity for studying Homœopathy not afforded in any other Institution in the world.

3.—Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

This course will comprise—1st. A minute description of the structure and uses of the pelvis. 2d. The soft parts as the agents in the reproduction of the species, and as the seats of disease. 3d. Consideration of the same in relation to gestation and labor. 4th. Pregnancy and the diseases attendant upon this condition. 5th. Parturition embracing a consideration of every variety of labor, whether natural, preter-natural, or complicated. 6th. Mechanism of labor, and the description and homœopathic treatment of puerperal diseases, and those pertaining to the infantile period. The course will embrace a discussion of Embryology, and also instruction with regard to the use of instruments. The apparatus for demonstration in this department is complete,—the course will be illustrated by engravings, manikins and preparations, rendering the whole eminently practical.

4.—Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

This course will comprise—1st. General Physiology. 2. Comparative Physiology of the vegetable and animal kingdom. 3d. Human Physiology hygienic, or the science of health and life. 4th. The demonstration of the minute structure of organs and tissues, their peculiar properties and sensations, when assailed by disease. 5th. The physiology of generation and evolution, and the subsequent normal changes during the several stages of life. 6th. Medical Jurisprudence, unfolding the application of medical knowledge to the solution of questions connected with the preservation of man, and the administration of justice. This department is amply supplied with drawings, paintings, dried preparations, &c. &c., illustrative of the subjects lectured upon.

5.—Chemistry and Toxicology.

The topics embraced in this department are—1st. The elements of chemistry. 2d. The manipulations of experimental chemistry. 3d. Chemistry as applied to medicine. 4th. Organic, chemistry, (animal and vegetable.) 5th. The description and physical properties of poisons. 6th. The effects of poisons upon the animal system. 7th. Their tests and antidotes. All of which will be amply demonstrated by appropriate apparatus with which this department is amply provided.

6.—Surgery.

This department will embrace—1st. The principles of surgery. 2d. All the minutiae of operative and mechanical surgery—the mode of procedure in performing both the minor and capital operations—the manner of applying bandages, dressings and splints, upon the most recently approved plans, and the manner of dressing wounds in the various parts of the body. 3d. The history and description of surgical diseases, and their homœopathic treatment. The ample means possessed by this department for demonstration by the aid of models, preparations, drawings, &c., together with the opportunity afforded the student for manipulating himself upon the recent subject under the direction of the teacher, cannot fail of imparting a thorough and practical knowledge of this branch of medicine.

7.—Anatomy.

This course of instruction will embrace—1st. General descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Histology. 2d. Comparative Anatomy. 3d. Pathological Anatomy. The subjects lectured upon will be fully demonstrated or elucidated by appropriate apparatus. To facilitate this, frequent reference will be had to the recent subject, dried preparations, models and drawings. The Anatomical Museum is extensive, having received numerous additions, even since the last Session. The student can have no better advantages any where for studying the intricate structure of the human body than is afforded him in this Institution.

8.—Practical Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened on the 1st of October, and will be duly supplied with *materièl*; the apartments will be well ventilated and lighted with gas, and especially adapted for the study of Anatomy by dissection. The Professor of Anatomy will give his personal attention to the duties of the rooms, assisted by a competent Demonstrator, who will be present to give instruction to the students when dissecting. The Professor of Anatomy will also give a lecture every week to the dissecting classes upon Surgical Anatomy; and by the aid of drawings, models, and the recent subject, it is presumed that no better or more advantageous opportunity can be found for the pursuit of this important and fundamental branch.

The Museum, &c.

The College building is located in Filbert street above Eleventh, and is divided into well heated and well ventilated apartments for the pursuit of the various branches taught in the Institution.

1st. The first story over the basement is a large, convenient and pleasant Lecture Room, occupied during the Session by the chairs of Practice, Physiology and Chemistry; and one day in each week, a clinic will be held in this room by the Professor of Institutes and Practice.

2d. The next story above is entirely occupied by the Museum, which contains the most choice specimens illustrative of Osteology, Myology, Neurology, Angeology, Pathological and Physiological diagrams, obstetric plates, manikins, morbid specimens, models, mineral specimens, chemicals, surgical specimens and plates, medicinal preparations, &c. &c., and in addition, many natural curiosities and anomalies of the human species.

3d. The third story is occupied as a Lecture Room by the chairs of Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Materia Medica.

4th. Immediately over the Lecture Room, and in the fourth story, are the Anatomical or Dissecting rooms.

Connected with these larger rooms, are a number of smaller apartments, well suited for the purposes of the College.

Clinical Instruction.

The students of the College will have an opportunity of receiving clinical instruction at the Homœopathic Hospital and the Dispensary of the College, which is kept open a portion of every day, except Sundays, for the reception and treatment of indigent patients.

The students of this College also will be admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital and other clinical institutions upon the same terms as the students of other medical institutions.

The regular course of lectures will commence on the 2d Monday of October, and continue until the 1st of March, following. During which time every effort will be made to advance the students in the several branches, in as thorough and systematic a manner as in any institution of the kind in this or any other country.

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

THE affairs of the Institution are under the control of a Board of Managers, consisting of the President of the College and six gentlemen, elected annually by the Corporation.

The Faculty shall have authority to elect their own officers, consisting of a President and Dean, hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The Winter Course of Medical Lectures will begin annually on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

A candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and be possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have attained the age of twenty-one years, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, attended two courses of medical lectures, and have been, during that time, the private pupil, for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

Students who have attended one or more full courses of Lectures in other Medical Colleges, may become candidates by attendance upon one full course in this Institution.

The candidate, when making application for an examination, must exhibit his tickets to the Dean, or give other satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, to prove that the above regulations have been complied with.

Special examination in particular cases may be had, with the consent of the Faculty.

The examination of the candidates for graduation will begin about the middle of February; and the commencement for conferring the Degree of the College, shall be held by a special mandamus of the Board of Managers, as soon after the close of the Lectures as practicable.

The candidate, on or before the first of February, must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty, a thesis, composed by himself, and in his own handwriting, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to one of the professors for examination.

The Essay must be written on thesis paper, of a uniform size, the alternate page being left blank.

A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Faculty being first obtained.

The candidate shall pay the fees of graduation at the time of presenting his thesis, and in the event of his rejection, the money shall be returned to him.

The examination shall be conducted in private, by each Professor, and the voting, in the case of every candidate, shall be by ballot.

A student receiving five affirmative votes shall be entitled to his degree.

If, in the opinion of the Faculty, a candidate would be benefitted by attending another course of Lectures, he may withdraw his thesis, without being considered as rejected.

In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may avail himself of a second examination before the whole Faculty, with their consent.

Formal notice of each satisfactory examination shall be given by the Dean to the passed candidate, who shall record his name and address upon the Register of Graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the passed candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President, who will communicate such report to the Board of Managers, in order, if approved by them, their mandamus be issued for conferring the degree.

A passed candidate shall not absent himself from the commencement, without the permission of the Faculty.

Amount of fees for a full course of lectures (invariably cash),	\$100 00
Matriculation fee (paid once only),	5 00
Practical Anatomy, ...	10 00
Graduation fee, ...	30 00
Fee for students who have attended two full courses in another medical college,	50 00
Graduates of other medical colleges, ...	30 00

In order to afford facilities to students who are unable to pay the full amount of fees for a full course of lectures, five beneficiary students will be received, and entitled to a full course of lectures, by paying fifty dollars each. The application for admission to be made to the Faculty previous to the first of September in each year, and to be endorsed by at least two reputable Homœopathic physicians, testifying to the good moral character and worthiness of the candidate for such favor, and his inability to pay.

The matriculation ticket must be first obtained of the Dean, before any other tickets can be purchased.

The tickets must be taken by the first Monday in December, except in special cases, to constitute a full course.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution, shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

The Faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the Lectures.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D., Dean,

No. 120 North Tenth Street.

MATRICULANTS OF THE COLLEGE.

SESSION OF 1853-4.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Aragon, Jose Maria, M.D.,.....	Cuba.
Barr, Benjamin,.....	Pennsylvania.
Bender, J. J.,.....	Maryland.
Bilisoly, Augustus,.....	Virginia.
Bishop, D. Fowler,.....	New York.
Bowers, Josiah, Jr.,.....	New York.
Brickley, O. C.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Brown, Joseph R., M.D.,.....	Texas.
Brown, Christopher,.....	Ohio.
Bryant, James,.....	New York.
Bunting, T. Crowell,.....	Pennsylvania.
Burgher, J. C.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Burpee, J. H.,.....	Michigan.
Carpenter, Horace H.,.....	Vermont.
Clark, John L.,.....	Rhode Island.
Cleckley, Marsden A.,.....	Alabama.
Cleckley, H. M., M.D.,.....	Georgia.
Colladay, Charles M.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Compton, C. B.,.....	New Jersey.
Conway, Thomas,.....	Pennsylvania.
Cooke, N. F.,.....	Rhode Island.
Cooley, G. P.,.....	Connecticut.
Crocker, I. S., M.D.,.....	Rhode Island.
Coxe, Daniel,.....	Pennsylvania.
Cresson, Charles C.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Cresson, Emlen,.....	Pennsylvania.
Crownse, Alexander, M.D.,.....	New York.
Dare, Charles V.,.....	New Jersey.
Drigs, H. C., M.D.,.....	Michigan.
Dunham, W. N., M.D.,.....	Connecticut.
Earhart, Jacob R.,.....	Ohio.
Fawkes, John,.....	Pennsylvania.
Fox, John,.....	New York.
Freeman, Warren,.....	Georgia.
Gallagher, John H.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Garvin, James P.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Gaylord, Edward P.,.....	New York.
Geib, William,.....	Pennsylvania.
Geary, John F.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Geiger, Theodore S.,.....	Maryland.
Gourlay, George, M.D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Haines, A. C., M.D.,.....	New Jersey.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Harvey, Joseph R.,	Pennsylvania.
Hindman, David R.,	Pennsylvania.
Hutchins, H. P.,	Maine.
Hyde, John,	New Jersey.
Johnston, Edward R., M.D.,	Pennsylvania.
Jones, Elijah U.,	New Hampshire.
Knapp, T. P.,	New York.
Lentz, Henry S.,	Pennsylvania.
Levanway, William A.,	New York.
Loucks, John, Jr., M.D.,	New York.
Lungren, H. G.,	Pennsylvania.
Meguire, Samuel K.,	Pennsylvania.
Miles, E. D., M.D.,	Ohio.
Morse, George S.,	New York.
Murphy, William,	Pennsylvania.
McAfee, Edwin M.,	Illinois.
McClatchey, Robert J.,	Pennsylvania.
M'Farland, L.,	Massachusetts.
Nolen, Henry S.,	Pennsylvania.
O'Halloran, T. G.,	Cuba.
Peirce, Levi,	Massachusetts.
Pettit, Thomas, Jr.,	New York.
Pinkney, David,	Nova Scotia.
Poe, Robert W.,	Alabama.
Pratt, Marcus L.,	New York.
Reed, John N.,	Massachusetts.
Rutter, John C.,	Pennsylvania.
Sanders, A. B.,	Massachusetts.
Saunders, Charles F.,	Rhode Island.
Saylor, O. L., M.D.,	Pennsylvania.
Scott, C. W.,	Vermont.
Sisson, Edward R., M.D.,	Massachusetts.
Slocum, Mortimer,	New York.
Smithe, William S.,	New York.
Springstead, David,	New York.
Thayer, H. Reedel,	Pennsylvania.
Wackerbarth, F.,	New York.
Walter, Joseph S.,	Pennsylvania.
Warren, S. C.,	New York.
Washburn, George R.,	New York.
Watson, W. H.,	Rhode Island.
Weed, Theodore J.,	Pennsylvania.
White, Joseph B.,	Pennsylvania.
Williamson, Walter M.,	Pennsylvania.
Wilmot, E. F., M.D.,	New York.
Wisner, G. F.,	New York.
Witheral, Oscar,	New York.
Wolf, George,	Pennsylvania.
Wood, J. B.,	Pennsylvania.
Total,	91.

GRADUATES OF 1854.

At a Public Commencement held March 1st, 1854, in the Musical Fund Hall, the Degree of the College was conferred, by the Hon. A. V. PARSONS, President, upon the following gentlemen:—

Name.	Residence.	Subject of Thesis.
José Maria Aragon,	Cuba,	Homœopathy and Allopathy.
D. Fowler Bishop,	New York,	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Josiah Bowers, Jr.,	New York,	Nature, Character, and Treatment of Croup.
James Bryant,	New York,	Vaccination.
J. C. Burgher,	Pennsylvania,	Duties and Qualifications of the Physicians.
J. H. Burpee,	Michigan,	Physical Education.
Horace H. Carpenter,	Vermont,	Peritonitis.
John L. Clarke,	Rhode Island,	Meningo Cephalitis.
C. B. Compton,	New Jersey,	Dysmenorrhœa.
N. Francis Cook,	Rhode Island,	Physical Dyagnosis.
Charles V. Dare,	New Jersey,	Diseases of the Chest.
H. C. Driggs,	Michigan,	_____
W. N. Dunham,	Connecticut,	_____
John Fox,	New York,	The Psycho-Physiological Basis of Homœopathy.
Warren Freeman,	Georgia,	Rheumatism.
Edward P. Gaylord,	New York,	Medical Science.
William Geib,	Pennsylvania,	Defence of Hahnemann.
Theodore S. Geiger,	Maryland,	Dyspepsia.
George Gourlay,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Elijah U. Jones,	New Hampshire,	Disease.
Theodore P. Knapp,	New York,	Mentis et Cerebrum.
Henry S. Lentz,	Pennsylvania,	Imponderable Agents.
William A. Levanway,	New York,	The Philosophical Basis of Ho- mœopathy.
John Loucks, Jr.,	New York,	_____
George S. Morse,	New York,	Dysentery.
William Murphy,	Pennsylvania,	The practice of Medicine.

Name.	Residence.	Subject of Thesis.
M. McFarland,	Massachusetts,	The Moral Obligations of Homœo- pathists to Sustain our Homœo- pathic Institutions.
Levi Pierce,	Massachusetts,	Moral and Physical Effects of Tonics.
Robert W. Poe,	Alabama,	The Physician.
Marcus L. Pratt,	New York,	Semeology.
A. B. Sanders,	Massachusetts,	_____
C. W. Scott,	Vermont,	De Superstitionibus Medicis
Edward R. Sisson,	Massachusetts,	_____
David Springsteed,	New York,	_____
William H. Watson,	Rhode Island	Colo Rectitis.
Theodore J. Weed,	Pennsylvania,	Medical Ethics.
Joseph B. White,	Pennsylvania,	Epilepsy.
E. F. Wilmot,	New York,	Nicotiana Tabacum
J. B. Wood,	Pennsylvania,	Typhoid Fever.
Total,		39.

EULOGIUM

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

JOSEPH G. LOOMIS, M.D.,

DELIVERED IN THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

JANUARY 12, 1854.

BY A. E. SMALL, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA:

1854.

EULOGIUM

LIFE AND CHARACTER

JOSEPH G. LOOMIS, M.D.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

JANUARY 12, 1884

BY A. E. SMALL, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA:

1884

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE FACULTY OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, held Nov. 1, 1853, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

Whereas, we have received the mournful intelligence of the decease of our late highly esteemed friend and colleague, Professor Jos. G. Loomis, M.D., who for more than two years had, in a very able and satisfactory manner, filled the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in this institution; and whereas, his gentlemanly and upright course of life had endeared him to us, who were more particularly his associates, as well as to the class of highly respectable students he was accustomed to teach—Therefore, as a just tribute to his memory, be it

Resolved, That the usual exercises of College be suspended until the 3d instant, and that the amphitheatre of the College, in which the deceased was accustomed to lecture, be draped in mourning during the remainder of the session.

Resolved, That, in the death of our honorable colleague, we have lost an amiable and worthy associate, as well as a valuable co-laborer in the cause of medical science, and that society has lost one of its useful members, and the medical profession one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That the Faculty sympathize with the bereaved widow in her affliction, and also with the large circle of friends who are called upon to mourn his loss; and that a letter of condolence be addressed to the widow, ardently hoping that she will be amply supported in this her hour of trial.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Faculty, and a copy sent to the widow and friends of the deceased.

Signed,

JACOB BEAKLEY,

Chairman.

F. HUMPHREYS,

Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of the class of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, held Nov. 15th, 1853, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, we have received the mournful intelligence of the death of our late esteemed teacher of Obstetrics, Prof. Joseph Griswold Loomis, M.D., and whereas we had become endeared to him by his gentlemanly and upright course of life, and sincerely deplore the loss we have sustained, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Loomis we have lost a true friend, a gentleman of distinguished attainments in the science of medicine, an able teacher, a wise counsellor, and our school has been bereft of one of its pillars of support, the Faculty of one of their most useful, energetic, and efficient co-laborers, the student of a devoted friend, and the medical profession of one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That the class sympathize with the bereaved widow in her affliction, and also with the large circle of friends who mourn his loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased, and that they be published in the Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, Pennsylvania Inquirer, and Syracuse Evening Chronicle.

T. J. WEED,

Chairman.

D. F. BISHOP,

Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13th, 1854.

PROF. A. E. SMALL:—

DEAR SIR,—On the evening you delivered the eloquent and highly interesting Eulogy on the Life and Character of the late Prof. J. G. Loomis, M.D., it was voted unanimously to ask of you a copy of the same for publication; and, in behalf of the numerous friends of the deceased, as well as in behalf of the Class, at whose request the tribute was offered, the undersigned Committee, appointed for the purpose, most respectfully join in the request, as expressed by the vote of the meeting, in soliciting the desired copy, which we hope you will furnish us at as early a day as practicable, that we may have the pleasure of issuing it in a pamphlet form, for future interest and use.

We are, with great respect,

Your obedient servants,

D. F. BISHOP,

WM. H. WATSON,

T. J. WEED,

Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14th, 1854.

D. F. BISHOP, ESQ., AND OTHERS:—

GENTLEMEN,—I cheerfully submit the manuscript you ask of me, to be disposed of as you may think proper, regretting that it is not more deserving of the distinguished consideration you have given it.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

A. E. SMALL.

EULOGIUM.

RESPECTED FRIENDS—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The immediate occasion of our assembling together is to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of a late honored and esteemed colleague, and fellow-laborer in the cause of medicine. It is not merely that a valued friend and estimable teacher, whom we were once accustomed to meet in so many affiliated relations, has *deceased*, that we feel especially called upon to notice the event in so public a manner; for there is nothing unusual in the occurrence. Men, of every rank and fortune, are born for only a short sojourn on the earth. It is announced from the watch-tower of imperious time that every material organization endowed with life is but *dust, and to dust it shall return*. It is, therefore, useless to clothe ourselves in sackcloth, or repine at the order of Providence, on the account of a dispensation which is the common lot of all, however much it may be dreaded or reluctantly expected. It is no marvellous event for one to terminate his material existence; to leave behind him those that mourn his apparent loss, whose earthly tenements must soon follow his to the silent mansions of the dead. Yet, nevertheless, there is a righteous memory to be cherished for those who go before us to the spirit-land, from whence no traveller returns.

Our departed friend and colleague occupied when with us a useful and important post in society; he had virtues that entitled him to the respect and confidence of his friends; he had qualities of heart and soul that endeared him to all who knew him; he had qualifications and skill that told of his usefulness in life. It is manifestly proper to cherish an affectionate memory for all these virtues, as well as the outline of his brief history in life. It is more particularly in this that we are to look for those traits of

character, habits, and qualifications, worthy of our highest regard, and also for all those virtues that have contributed to render his memory sacred by the imperishable monument they have erected to his name.

JOSEPH GRISWOLD LOOMIS, to whose memory we wish to pay a just tribute, was born in the town of East Haddam, in the State of Connecticut, on the 18th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1811, in which place his parents resided until he was four years of age. They then removed into the State of New York, where the early educational training of the son commenced. He enjoyed the privilege of attending school for a considerable portion of the time during his minority, at which he acquired a very respectable preliminary education, and amply sufficient to serve as the foundation for more extensive acquirements, that were to enable him to fulfil the duties of his station in after-life. Of his history during this early period we know but little. It is said that he gave evidence of considerable promise by his moral and upright life and studious habits. He entered upon the study of medicine with a distinguished physician of the State of New York in 1831, when he was but twenty years of age; in 1832, he became a student at Fairfield College, in northern New York, which was then in a flourishing condition, and under the supervision of one of the most able boards of professors of any College in the United States. It was here that he enjoyed the privilege of listening to the instruction of Professor James McNaughton, a man distinguished for his science, skill and celebrity as a surgeon, and also Professor Beck, whose voluminous works on medical jurisprudence have rendered his name so familiar and conspicuous among men of the profoundest attainments of science and the literati of the present day. For two years he pursued his studies in this Institution, during which time he gave evidence of superior attachment to the profession which he had chosen, as well as comparative aptness and ease in the acquirement of medical knowledge. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution, in 1834, and immediately after he removed into the State of Michigan, where he first entered upon the practical duties of his calling. He was for three years a resident of Michigan, during which time he studied and practised, and made considerable advance in professional learning and skill. The climate of that State not comporting so well with the condition of

his health, he removed to the town of Cazenovia in the State of New York, in which place he was industrious in his professional pursuits for a period of six years. In 1836, and previous to his removal from Michigan, he was married to Miss Mary Root, with whom he lived in the enjoyment of the most tender connubial ties until the period of his decease, she surviving him, to mourn his loss as of one who had lived for her protection, who had been the companion of her hopes, the alleviator of her sorrows, the assuager of her griefs, and her joint participator in the joys and felicities of life.

While in Cazenovia, he made considerable advance in the acquirement of reputation and skill as a physician of the Allopathic school. He enjoyed a fair reputation as a surgeon, and displayed a considerable degree of ingenuity in the construction of surgical instruments, and mechanical appliances for surgical and obstetrical purposes. His professional labors, while in this place, had become somewhat arduous, and a tax of severe endurance upon his physical strength. One thing, during his residence and career in Cazenovia, is particularly worthy of note. It was here, long before he became a convert to the Homœopathic school, or had made himself acquainted with its peculiar doctrines, that conviction had throned itself upon his mind, that the prevailing practice of medicine was fraught with evils detrimental to the interests of the human race. It was here that the workings of his benevolent mind shuddered at the inflictions upon the sick, of which the lancet, the convulsive emetic, and the drastic purge, were made the vehicles. A ray of light penetrating his mind at first only gave him the negative position with regard to the profession of which he was so valuable a member. It taught him to reason upon the laws of nature and the laws of God. While observation taught him, on the one hand, that drugs were often the source of disease,—that they gave power and force to already existing maladies,—that they sharpened the teeth of the malarious influences, and made men, and women, and children their victims, and, moreover, when observation taught him that they were administered with the vain hope of benefiting the sick, or ridding them of disease, he was, on the other hand, led to inquire if there was nothing better for them; if it was right to pour out such affliction upon them in order to place their systems in a condition for relief? If it was right to mar the opera-

tions of nature by convulsing the stomach and mutilating the skin by the internal and external use of poisons, that have never left an impress of their influence anywhere that was not labelled "disease" or "death." When reflections of this character began to occupy the mind of our departed colleague, he became fired up with the love of knowing the *truth*; and though he saw ardor, sincerity, and sanguine hopes among his medical brethren, in the pursuit of the identical course at which his mind began to revolt, he, nevertheless, felt a silent whispering in the depth of his spirit, clothed in the majesty and splendor of truth, "*It is not lawful to do evil that good may come.*" It is not lawful to pour out from the cup of poison that which convulses the stomach, simply because it proclaims its inability to properly digest the food. It is not lawful to compel a hapless patient to swallow the drastic purge, that of itself would disable him for weeks, merely because there is some slight torpidity of the bowels; neither is it lawful to torture the skin, or pass the patient through a purgatory of perspiration, to rid him of a difficulty which requires but a cup of cold water or a little fresh air to dissipate. In short, it is not lawful to act upon the principle that health is to be regained by plunging the patient into worse disease first, or that good must be accomplished through evil. These forcible utterings of truth found place in his mind, and led to a review of his professional life and practice; he clearly saw that he had done wrong actions, because he had acted from wrong principles. When the truth with which his mind had become illuminated, fully disclosed the pernicious tendency of the principles and practice he had been taught, he could not help exclaiming from his inmost soul, "*Vanity of vanities.*" But it is never the fortune of a seeker after truth to be left at its threshold, after rejecting as erroneous whatever tends towards evil. And this was by no means the case with our late esteemed co-laborer in this Institution; for no sooner had he pronounced the *revulsive* and *derivative* practice *wrong*, than something more ennobling took its place in his mind. It was in the year 1843, at the time when the news of DOCTOR SAMUEL HAHNEMANN'S demise first reached this country, that he was attracted (by some notices that appeared concerning the man and his works in the journals of the day) to examine the claims of Homœopathy. This he did in the spirit of a true philosopher, with a mind open for the reception of any new truth that might

tend to elevate the condition of medicine. The result was a conviction of the truth of Hahnemann's writings, and the entire adaptation of the science of Homœopathy to the wants and requirements of the profession and its patrons.

In the spring of 1843, he removed from Cazenovia to Syracuse, and pursued the practice of medicine and surgery entirely in accordance with the principles of Homœopathic science until the fall of 1849. Desirous of adding to his already extensive acquirements, he left Syracuse at this time for the purpose of attending a course of lectures in this Institution. He attended upon the course of instruction during the fall and winter of 1849 and '50 within these halls, during which time he was no less ardent and thorough in his perseverance in medical studies than he had been in the earlier period of his professional pursuits. At the Commencement of this College, held in March, 1850, he received its honors, and then returned to the duties of his profession in Syracuse. His deportment while in Philadelphia, together with the profound knowledge he evinced upon all medical subjects, left a favorable impression upon all who made his acquaintance. In the spring of 1851, he took up his residence in this city, and entered upon the active duties of his profession here.

During his residence in Syracuse, he won many friends, and an extensive patronage, which he found somewhat difficult to leave; but, in view of a milder climate than that of Syracuse, he overcame the remonstrance of his friends there, and at considerable sacrifice of interests, located here.

It was in the spring of 1852 that the chair of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* became vacated in this Institution by the death of Dr. CALEB BENTLEY MATTHEWS, who for the three preceding years had ably fulfilled its duties. Early in the fall of the same year, the then able incumbent of the *Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children* was elected to the chair of *Materia Medica*, thus leaving vacant the chair which he had until that period filled with distinguished honor and ability. It then became necessary to seek some able and worthy incumbent for the vacant chair. Dr. Loomis was unanimously elected by the Board to fill the honorable post, and it was then that he came into a more intimate relation to the members of this school. There are many of us who well remember the first time he appeared before the class as a

teacher, and the modest, unassuming ease he manifested in the delivery of his first introductory. We witnessed those tokens of diffidence and distrust which usually characterize retiring worth. We saw the delicate blush as he for the first time took his stand in the amphitheatre above, and announced to the other members of the faculty, students, and officers of the College his own sense of the responsibility attached to his office. The character and style of his inaugural made a favorable impression upon all who heard it, and though on this occasion there was, as might have been expected, the manifestation of the most respectful consideration for his colleagues, and an expression of deep interest in behalf of the welfare of the class, this proved to be no artifice of the occasion; it was no ephemeral display of politeness; it was the character of the man, and every succeeding day added fresh lustre, as his sentiments became more developed, and his interest more augmented. But a very little time elapsed after he entered upon the duties of his professorship, that was not marked by the profoundest respect on the part of his class for the faithful, thorough, and agreeable manner in which he imparted instruction. Every member was interested in what he had to offer. His manner was familiar, his language was chaste and well-chosen, and the moral bearing which he gave to the subjects upon which he lectured, evinced that his mind had been chastened and disciplined for the high moral stand which he had taken. He had a warm heart, a mild and gentle demeanor, that won for him the affection of his pupils, and in short he evinced a readiness to serve, and to serve well, whatever interests he was identified with. He aimed at being thorough and practical in his course of instruction, and the many students who listened to him will have occasion in their future labors to cherish a grateful memory for his services.

For two successive years he filled with distinguished ability the chair of obstetrics, during which time it was our fortune to be often in his society. He was ardent in his exertions to disseminate the principles of medical reform, and to uphold whatever was good or true in the practice of medicine. He was one of the early supporters of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania, an institution which has already signalized itself as a home for the invalid stranger, where he can repose full confidence in the care and attention that is necessary to be bestowed upon his wants, or means of relief.

So full was the confidence of Professor Loomis in the enterprise of the Hospital, and so profound were his convictions that such an institution would be owned and blessed of heaven, that he predicted success to the struggle in its behalf, and had he lived a few months longer, he would have realized the truth of his own prediction; he would have seen with delight, that the fires of heaven never burn but to warm up the attribute of benevolence in the cause of humanity. And as these fires can never be extinguished, and benevolent hearts will never cease to be warmed by them, we also predict that the Homœopathic Hospital will acquire vigor and strength in this community in the same ratio that due consideration is bestowed to the importance and usefulness of such an Institution, Our late co-laborer and friend was right in supposing that such an Institution would find a congenial soil for its growth in our midst, and we can conceive of nothing more chilled and frozen than the heart of that homœopath who would refuse not only his aid, but his countenance of such an enterprise. We would suppose him wanting in the attribute of benevolence, and a stranger to philanthropy, with his little soul chained in the vilest subserviency to the coldest impulses of a frozen heart. And when we record of our late colleague that he gave his ardent support and encouragement to the rearing of such an asylum for the distressed, we in fact record of him that he was a lover of his fellow-men, that he would provide for the stranger in distress, that he would furnish the facilities for receiving medical aid and nursing on the same curative principle on which he had based his own hopes in life.

Dr. Loomis was, from conviction of its superior excellence, a physician of the Homœopathic School. He believed in his heart that in "*Similia Similibus*" there was power sufficient to regenerate the whole profession of medicine, and that its light should be held up to the world as a godsend for the benefit of our race. He was therefore perfectly consistent in faith and practice. His ardent support of the Hospital and his firm belief in its final and triumphant success over all opposing obstacles, are but evidence of the sincerity of his faith. He believed, as every honest, sincere, and upright mind ought to believe, that truth was never vouchsafed to man except for the common good of the race. Is it to be wondered at, then, that he should spend his time and his means in providing more extensive channels for dispensing its blessings. Is it to be

wondered at that a benefactor like him should lend his influence to the establishing of a public charity of such distinguished promise? Is it not rather to be wondered at that any individual, either in the profession or out of it, who has been blessed with the practical advantages of the same great truth, should not condescend to do likewise?

But this was not the only instance worthy of note in which our late colleague evinced his readiness to serve the interests of his fellow-men. He was the friend of the poor, and many are the instances where he bestowed his services without the hope of any reward except the acknowledgment of grateful hearts. He was always ready to lend a helping hand in alleviating the distress of the sick, and whether rich or poor, he may be said to have been the equal and kindly brother of all.

Of Professor Loomis as a philanthropist and teacher, we have said enough; we have only to add that there was no retrograde movement in his course. At the time he discontinued his labors on account of his health, he was advancing in many ways: he was advancing in reputation as a teacher, and in the estimation of his pupils; he was advancing in the confidence and esteem of his colleagues; he was very rapidly advancing in reputation and skill in our community, and he was making rapid progress towards an eminence in the profession which those of less humility and greater pretensions might well envy.

As an associate, he was affable and gentle in his manners, cheerful in his bearing, tender in his regard, and scrupulous in avoiding the giving of offence, or of marring the happiness of others.

As a member of the faculty, he was always prompt in the discharge of his duties, and seldom absent from a faculty meeting. Whatever duty was assigned him to perform, was cheerfully accomplished. His modest demeanor led him to wait for suggestions from his colleagues when perhaps the conceptions of his own mind would have been sufficient for available uses. He was deliberate in his judgment, and careful to become acquainted with all the bearings of a case before he ventured to declare it.

As a physician, he was very much esteemed. He was attentive to his patrons, prompt in rendering his service, and skilful in affording relief; as a general thing, his patients became very much attached to him. In the sick-room, he was cheerful without being ridicu-

lous; he was serious, but never sad; he was thoughtful without indulging in painful reveries.

As a man in society he was universally respected. As far as he became known, he was respected as an honest, upright man in business transactions, and exceedingly prompt in the discharge of his obligations.

Such was the reputation and standing of Dr. Loomis. Such are the relations he sustained, and such were his successes and prospects up to the 31st of May, 1853. It was on that day that he and his wife started from Philadelphia for Cleveland, she on a visit to her friends, and he to attend the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was absent at this time from Philadelphia about three weeks, during which time he travelled considerably by night and by day, and attended and participated in the deliberations of the American Institute of Homœopathy that convened at Cleveland. On the tenth of June last, he was appointed at that meeting to prepare a report on the nature and value of body braces, &c., to present at the next meeting of this Association, to be held in Albany next June. But, unexpectedly, he has been cut off in the midst of his labors. The fatigue of his journey to Cleveland, together with the exposures he underwent in travelling from place to place in that region of country, brought on disease from which he never recovered.

After he returned from Cleveland, he attended to his professional labors only for a few weeks before he was obliged to relinquish them, not anticipating, however, that he had left them for ever. About the 20th of July last, after some little exposure to the dampness of the weather, he had a severe chill, following which was a degree of prostration from which he only partially recovered. His strength became hardly sufficient for him to return to New York, to enjoy for the rest of his days the immediate society of his family and friends.

He was not, himself, so sensible of his approaching dissolution, for sometimes he believed himself convalescent, and anticipated a return to his duties in our city, and in *this* Institution. Yet all the while, in spite of the best medical skill that could be procured in his case, pulmonary disease continued to undermine his constitution, until at last he was compelled to yield up his earthly tenement, and to enter upon the scenes of the spiritual world.

He was sick about three months. During the most of the time, he suffered comparatively but little pain. He seemed cheerful and composed; calmly awaiting, as he thought, for returning health, until about three weeks before his decease. He then became satisfied that he could no longer cherish any hopes of regaining his health; still his mind was composed, as he calmly resigned himself to his fate. He continually, from this time, seemed in waiting for the final struggle that was to terminate his earthly toil and sufferings. On the 25th of October last, he called to his bedside his wife and his friends, and bade them an affectionate farewell. He added that he was about entering a world of brighter prospects, where he expected to meet his mother and brother, who had gone before him. Shortly after, he quietly fell asleep, and his spirit, no longer animating the frail tenement of clay, rose, we trust, to newness of life "among the spirits of the just made perfect in Heaven."

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE

SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

MARCH 1, 1855.

BY

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.



PHILADELPHIA:

KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, No. 9 SANSOM STREET.

1855.

VALLEDICTORY ADDRESS

18

REVEREND ANNA L. COMBES

HOLYCATHERINE MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

MARCH 1885

WILLIAM A. GARDNER, M.D.

PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE

PHILADELPHIA

PRINTED AND BOUND BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

1885

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS:

My colleagues have assigned me the pleasing duty of addressing you at this our last interview. To-day has been set apart as the period for your professional inauguration, an event in the history of each one of you, to which you have doubtless looked forward with mingled feelings of pleasure and solicitude. Permit me to congratulate you upon its happy consummation. You have passed through the curriculum of professional pupilage, as ordained by the statutes of Medical Colleges. You have diligently pursued a series of studies, and patiently endured the labors and trials necessarily attendant upon the career of Medical Students. You now come prepared to partake of the privileges, and to wear the honors, peculiar to your chosen profession. I am happy to be able to assert to this audience, that you are worthy recipients of all the honors, titles, and immunities which can be conferred upon you by your Alma Mater. A new era now opens to your fertile minds; old associations are to be destroyed, and new and more important relationships formed. You are about to enter into full fellowship with a noble and time-honored fraternity. This evolution involves many new duties, and engenders many serious reflections; and now, on the eve of its assumption, will you pardon me, if I offer you briefly some parting words of counsel?

Your hearts are buoyant with the elasticity of youth; a panoramic view of the future is spread out to your mind's eye, like a pleasing and beautifully colored landscape. Not a spot appears upon the canvass to darken the ardor of your ambition. The voyage of life appears a history of unceasing and incessant pleasing events. Not a cloud obscures the horizon of your hopes.

With a fair field, an open sky, and an unquenchable zeal, you feel prepared to contend with an Hercules in the battle of life. Be it so. May it never be otherwise. May your present bright hopes be fully realized in the revelations of the future. May your zeal never be dampened by unexpected reverses. May opposing influences always yield to your manly efforts. May you float on the stream of life, with pleasant breezes, with fair winds, and a flooding tide.

You now stand upon the threshold of a life of usefulness and honor, and it is our purpose at present briefly to lay before you the nature of the responsibilities you assume and of the duties which will be required of you. What are the purposes of the medical profession? Let this question come home to the minds of each one in its full bearing, and awaken a response.

The profession of Medicine is as honorable as it is ancient; its existence has been coeval with the existence of the human race. Instinctively it sprung into being at the fall of man. Rude and imperfect as it must necessarily have been, it nevertheless performed a service. It has had its representatives in every age, and in all the countries of the globe, in the patriarchal ages, at the siege of Troy, in the temples of Egypt, in the classic halls of ancient Greece, in the jungles of India, on the sands of Arabia, and in the barber shops of the middle ages. At the present time, the institutions of medical learning in Germany, France, England, Scotland and America, form an important feature, and rank high in value.

The profession of Medicine is not an undertaking generated by the caprices of fanciful minds. Disease must have a remedy. The abatement and extinguishing of suffering is the instinctive impulse of human nature. Remedial measures are brought into requisition wherever fallen man exists. The sphere of duty which it begets in its votaries, is not calculated to enlist the attention of the romancer, the enterprising merchant, the thrifty mechanic, or the calculating politician. They, however, are ever willing recipients of its favors, and passively acknowledge its value, on the destinies of human life. Castles built of air, and peopled with angel images and hopes, the ruling rates of commodities on change, the condition of the cotton crop of the South, or the growth of grain at the North, and their influences on the market, the ruling rates of exchange,

or the discount of notes of hand and bills of exchequer, the polity of nations, and the effectual accomplishment of political revolutions, with the government of the different departments of state, are subjects foreign to the legitimate purposes of the Medical profession. They receive, however, a passing notice from the physician, as a member of the common community, but his legitimate duties rest on a more elevated platform. The physician has under his guidance, care and protection, what is of more value than all these. In his noble, yet humble and quiet position, he is the guardian of the happiness, health, and lives of his fellow-men. What is more valued? Is not health a blessing? Is not life dearer than the glittering gold of the El Dorado, or the aggregate riches of the Indies? What will a man give for his life? When the king is divested of his crown of diamonds and robes of purple, when the courageous general has gallantly led his troops to face the guns of a contending enemy, when the brave soldier is lying on the blood-stained field of battle, companioned with his deadly weapons, when the ambitious merchant has forsaken his counting-house, when the mechanic has lain aside his implements of industry, when the busy scenes of life are forsaken for the chamber of sickness, when stricken down with disease, or perhaps writhing in the agonies of death, where then is their trust? Divested of pomp, pride, ambition and shrewdness, they welcome to their bedside the messenger of ease and comfort, and place their hopes in God and their confidence in the physician's skill. What a relationship! Bound to society by such ties, wielding a sceptre, which exhibits its power, in such emergencies, should arouse in your minds the loftiest aspiration; it should kindle in your bosoms an energy which will never die, a becoming emulation to excel in all that appertains to a faithful discharge of duty. Such is the sphere into which you are about to enter. Do you feel prepared to assume its responsibilities? Are you fully equipped and ready to discharge faithfully all the obligations demanded of you. Institute self-examination. Be fully convinced that your resources are ample for any emergency. Be studious, be faithful, be honest. If you are fully prepared for a life of mingled pleasures and regrets, of joys and sorrows, of successful fortunes and baffling reverses, of alternate triumphs and defeats, then you are ready to enter upon the active duties of the Medical profession.

But, there are obligations imposed upon you, as members of a scientific profession—you owe a debt to your predecessors which it is your duty honorably to liquidate. What has given to medicine a scientific character, and by what means has the art of medicine been perfected? Science and art are handmaids. Science unfolds the intricate philosophy of our profession; art is the adaptation of its principles to ends and means. Science divested of art is of but little benefit to mankind; art divested of science, is like a ship at sea without a rudder, and may do injury to mankind. Science can live and grow in the library; art, based upon science, is the welcome messenger of the sick room or the dying chamber. Science evolves and springs into activity principles, which art assumes and renders practical.

According to your natural and acquired abilities, it is your duty to appropriate a portion of your time and leisure to the improvement of the science and art of your profession. You are placed in a situation where you can accomplish immense good for your associates and for society. Perfection has not yet been attained. There are many intricate subjects which invite farther investigation, and promise ample reward for labor. There are diseases which yet baffle the skill of the physician. Are these diseases ever to be curable? If so, the remedy has yet to be discovered and made public. Progression is the watchword of the medical profession. To be stationary is equivalent to unfitness for active service. Be fellow workmen. Bright examples exist in the history of medicine, as incentives for activity—a galaxy of names adorn the pathway—Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Vesalius, Stahl, Chesselden, Monroe, Pare, Broussais, Cullen, Sydenham, Hahnemann, Hunter, Bell, Cooper, Physick, Eberle, Dewees, Chapman, and a long list, shine out as stars of the first magnitude in a glorious constellation. They have performed a service for humanity. They now sleep from their labors, but their goodly acts and deeds live. They have left behind them a memento more enduring than a chiseled urn or gilded shaft. They have written their labors in the archives of the profession. In ponderous yet dusty volumes they breathe the spirit of their lives. Emulate their zeal—wear the mantle of their greatness, and accomplish, if possible, an equal good for the profession and mankind. Be living, breathing, and industrious disciples. Stand

upon your identity, and through individual exertion and labor, pen your own biographies, and devise them as a legacy to posterity.

You profess to be adherents of a special philosophy in the art of Medicine. I am not disposed, if the time and opportunity were appropriate, to enter upon a discussion of its merits. These questions have already been examined, your minds are clear upon the subject. I am prepared to announce, however, that the Homœopathic law is the only true law in the treatment of disease. This annunciation of course does not demand an admission from those who honestly differ from us in opinion. They have been educated in the details of an opposite law. Time and experience will be the judges, and if statistics are honestly chronicled, the question will, ere long, be settled beyond cavil. We believe the law of simile to be the only true law of cure—it dictates a new arrangement of the articles composing the *materia medica*—it points to a precision in administration which has been attained by no other source. It stands erect. Having a true basis, it is unshaken by the profound arguments of classic minds. Scathing satire has failed to impede its progress, and it bears the relation to-day of a boon to society, given to man from the hand of God himself. The therapeutic department of the profession has been defective for centuries, and why? Not owing to the sparsity of material, but because the law of application was erroneous. Nature's laws must be obeyed, and the law of similia in the treatment of disease is one of the central laws. Ever act in obedience to its teachings; let your investigations be conducted in an accordant spirit, and you will accomplish for the profession an unlimited good, which will eventually be reflected to all grades and conditions of society.

As members of an honorable profession, it is your duty to maintain becoming dignity. Never stain its escutcheon by an unprofessional or unmanly act. Be dignified, be courteous, and entertain fraternal feelings towards the entire brotherhood. Never permit a difference of sentiment to produce disrespect. Recollect, whatever individual differences exist, we are all members of the same fraternity, striving to accomplish similar results—the cure of disease. The divisions, cliques, and feuds, which have existed in the ranks, have produced a detrimental influence, and have shaken the confidence of the public in the medical profession. These

unwarrantable and ungentlemanly schisms have thrown fire-brands of discord, and set up a mutiny. The promulgation of hypothesis, and of individual opinion, cannot be objected to; it is a common privilege. Let it be so considered, and in a conciliatory spirit let us meet on a common platform, entertaining mutual friendly regard. Impelled by such feelings, the shreds of discord, which have existed, will be annihilated, and mutual esteem and regard will be substituted in their stead, and we will present to society a solid compact, united by common principles, ties, and feelings.

To-day you place yourselves under new obligations to your fellow men. You assume the position of a guardian, a counsellor and a confidential friend; a protector of the health of your particular circle. To guard them by your counsel, to protect them by your learning and skill, to stand as a mediator, to offer to them honestly, faithfully, and competently, the vast resources of knowledge. Your duties are sacred, responsible and honorable. You will have confided to your charge the health and lives of your fellow men. Discharge your duties faithfully. You will be the confidant of the parent and the protector of the child. Your sphere of duty is in the midst of disease, pestilence, and suffering. When the stoutest hearts shrink from duty, you must stand unshaken, and firmly apply the resources of your art; and when disease makes a mockery of your efforts and skill, you must soften the footsteps of the pale angel of death. You will encounter scenes in your career which will awaken the sympathies of your nature.. Your utmost endeavors to cure disease, the faithful application of the administration of art, will often prove futile, and your patients will descend into the grave despite your strongest efforts. But do not be discouraged; decay is the common lot of all created nature, and it is in accordance with the Divine law. If after having faithfully discharged your duty, your efforts should prove unavailing, you stand honorably acquitted.

There are many scenes in the life of the physician, which are calculated to awaken the strongest sympathies of his nature. He is to witness disease, suffering and distress, in their various forms. His duties are alike in all circumstances and conditions of society. The rich and the poor are alike the recipients of his skill and attention. In marbled halls, with perfumed couches, adorned with costly drapery, his services are required; in the cheerless hovel, with its unfurnished

apartment, and pallet of straw, his attention is also demanded. Doctors are public servants. Wealth makes no distinction. The governor and his subject, the man of affluence, and the beggar at his door, the philanthropist and the miser, equally demand the attention and skill of the physician.

Gentlemen, ever be kind to the poor, they are God's chosen people. The poor form the rounds in the ladder by which you are to enter the habitations of the rich. The physician who would spurn from his door a suffering victim, because the usual fee for services could not be guaranteed, is unworthy his vocation. He who values his services by dollars and cents, is worse than the miser, who dies of starvation, while his head is pillowed on a bag of gold. The profession acknowledges no such standard. Quacks and renegades, deceivers of society, who have the effrontery to prostitute the elevated purposes of the medical profession, and make it subservient to their own base intentions, deserve to be marked like Cain and banished from the circles of civilized life.

The country is now overrun by a horde of adventurers, who have been magically transformed from "Knights of the razor or the lap stone" to veritable doctors—travelling the country from Maine to California, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with flaming advertisements, giving an account of miraculous cures, effected by a favorite panacea, or perhaps a Katholicon adapted for the relief of all the pains, aches and ills ever afflicting humanity, or a Magnetic Sugar, whose electrical affinities will absolutely frighten from the system all abnormal action. Such a degree of human depravity is lamentable, and what is still more surprising, is that there are individuals of intelligence and good common sense who can be duped by such charlatans. Do not be discouraged by these influences; meet them decidedly, manly and frankly. Ever strive to maintain the honorable position and bearing of your adopted profession. Never desert the principles of your fathers in the cause; keep them in view; they will act, as a Polar star to your course, and a compass for your voyage.

You are now about to thread your way into different sections of the globe, to exercise your talents and skill. We may never meet again. But in each other's memory will be cherished the vivid recollections of the past, the pleasing interviews, the social intercourse,

and the profitable investigations that have mutually existed, will ever form a pleasing link in the chain of life. I must bid you farewell. Go to your fields of labor. Bear with you, our best wishes, our warmest sympathies and ardent hopes. Stand erect in your manly greatness, honor your profession. Strive to equip yourselves fully for its varied duties. Mark out a free, unlimited, and determined course. Investigate thoroughly, adopt cautiously, and omit nothing that will add to your qualifications. May you prove honest workmen, every way worthy of your calling. There is a temple to be erected, and it is your duty and privilege to chisel a fragment. The foundation was planted in past centuries, it is now building, and its stately proportions stand out in view of every aspirant. The diminutive seed of knowledge, when deposited in a soil suited to its nutrition, germinates, springs up and attains maturity of growth. It buds and blossoms, and disseminates its fragrant aroma through all grades and ranks of society.

MATRICULANTS OF THE COLLEGE.

SESSION OF 1854-55.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
*Harrison O. Apthorp,.....	Massachusetts.
Benjamin Barr,.....	Pennsylvania.
Joshua T. Baker,.....	Pennsylvania.
L. Augustus Billisoly,.....	Virginia.
James C. Burbank,.....	Pennsylvania.
D. F. Bishop, M. D.,.....	New York.
O. C. Brickley,.....	Pennsylvania.
S. S. Brooks, M. D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
J. Kemper Bryant,.....	Pennsylvania.
T. Crowell Bunting,.....	Pennsylvania.
Richard Carrigue,.....	Massachusetts.
Samuel Carrels, M. D.,.....	New Jersey.
J. K. Clark, M. D.,.....	Massachusetts.
Thomas Conrad,.....	New Jersey.
Asa S. Couch,.....	Vermont.
Daniel Coxe,.....	Pennsylvania.
Charles C. Cresson,.....	Pennsylvania.
Charles A. Dake, M. D.,.....	New York.
Addington K. Davenport,.....	Rhode Island.
Alfred Davis,.....	Pennsylvania.
John Dowling, Jr.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Wm. D. Downing, M. D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Jacob R. Earhart,.....	Ohio.
Robert W. Eyre,.....	Pennsylvania.
J. H. Fish,.....	New Jersey.
Samuel M. Fletcher,.....	Pennsylvania.
E. P. Gaylord, M. D.,.....	New York.
John F. Geary,.....	Pennsylvania.
Wm. Grafius, M. D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
J. J. Griffiths,.....	Pennsylvania.

* Dep. Anat. and Phys.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Jos. F. Harvey,	Pennsylvania.
Felix M. Havens,	Canada West.
Handy Harris,	Massachusetts.
John H. Haesler,	Pennsylvania.
Henry A. Haesler,	Pennsylvania.
James A. Herron,	Pennsylvania.
David R. Hindman,	Pennsylvania.
John R. Howard,	Alabama.
John Hyde,	New Jersey.
Damon Y. Hyde,	Vermont.
Abram M. Ingham,	Pennsylvania.
Alexander Irons,	Pennsylvania.
Richard S. James,	Pennsylvania.
A. S. Jones,	New Jersey.
P. O. Johnson, M. D.,	Illinois.
Willard A. Kitts,	New York.
J. S. Kimball,	New York.
J. E. Linnell, M. D.,	Massachusetts.
Henry H. G. Lungren,	Pennsylvania.
Archibald C. McCants,	Florida.
Edwin M. McAfee,	Pennsylvania.
Robert J. McClatchey,	Pennsylvania.
E. D. Miles, M. D.,	Ohio.
Calvin E. Morse,	Massachusetts.
Wm. Murphy, M. D.,	Pennsylvania.
Henry Nichol,	Scotland.
Levi E. Ober, M. D.,	Illinois.
Joseph H. Platt,	New York.
Theodore Quick,	New York.
John N. Reed,	Massachusetts.
Robert D. Rhodes,	New York.
Jacob Rich,	New York.
John C. Rutter,	Pennsylvania.
Thaddeus E. Sanger,	Ohio.
Charles F. Saunders,	Rhode Island.
Alexander R. Shaw,	Pennsylvania.
John W. Sykes,	New York.
P. C. Skiff, M. D.,	Connecticut.
Mortimer Slocum,	New York.
Wm. Smith,	England.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Henry R. Thayer,.....	Pennsylvania.
Henry Thomas,.....	England.
Enoch Towner,.....	Pennsylvania.
Tullio S. Verdi,.....	Italy
Jos. S. Walter,.....	Pennsylvania.
George J. Waggoner,.....	Iowa.
Jos. B. Ward,.....	New Jersey.
Soloman C Warren,.....	New York.
Walter M. Williamson,.....	Pennsylvania.
Gabriel F. Wisner,.....	New York.
Louis de V. Wilder,.....	New York.
Samuel Wileox,.....	Pennsylvania.
George Wolfe,.....	Pennsylvania.

GRADUATES OF 1855.

At a Public Commencement, held March 1st, 1855, in the Musical Fund Hall, the Degree of the College was conferred, by the Hon. A. V. PARSONS, President, upon the following gentlemen :—

Name.	Residence.	Subject of Thesis.
Joshua T. Baker,	Pennsylvania,	Theory of Psora.
Benjamin Barr,	Pennsylvania,	Abortion.
L. Augustus Billisoly,	Virginia,	The Uterus and its appendages.
O. C. Brickley,	Pennsylvania,	Reaction.
T. Crowel Bunting,	Pennsylvania,	Catarrhal inflammation.
Samuel Carels,	New Jersey,	Therapeutic Law.
Asa S. Couch,	Vermont,	Temperaments.
Charles C. Cresson,	Pennsylvania,	
Charles A. Dake,	New York,	
Addington K. Davenport,	Rhode Island,	Pneumonia.
Jacob R. Earhart,	Ohio,	Therapeutic law of Homœopathy.
J. H. Fish,	New Jersey,	
Joseph H. Gallagher,	Pennsylvania,	Constipation.
John J. Geary,	Pennsylvania,	Progress of Medical Science.
Joseph F. Harvey,	Pennsylvania,	Duties of a Physician.
Handy Harris,	Massachusetts,	Mucous Fever.
John R. Howard,	Alabama,	Progression of Homœopathy.
Damon Y. Hyde,	Vermont,	Dysentery endemica, Seu Epidemica
Richard S. James,	Pennsylvania,	Bright's disease.
Perry O. Johnston,	Illinois,	
Edwin M. McAfee,	Pennsylvania,	Pneumonia.
A. C. McCants,	Florida,	Diseases of the Spleen.
Theodore Quick,	New York,	Rational Medicine.
John N. Reed,	Massachusetts,	Induration.
John C. Rutter,	Pennsylvania,	Cholera Infantum.
Charles F. Saunders,	Rhode Island,	Acute Hydrocephalus.
Mortimer Slocum,	New York,	Quackery in high places.
William Smith,	England,	
George R. Starkey,	Massachusetts,	Physiology of Impregnation.
John W. Sykes,	New York,	Decline of Allopathy.
H. Reidel Thayer,	Pennsylvania,	Cholera.
Henry Thomas,	England,	Ipecacuanha.
George J. Waggoner,	Iowa,	Rationale of Homœopathy.
Solomon C. Warren,	New York,	Hemoptysis.
Joseph L. Walter,	Pennsylvania,	Puerperal Peritonitis.
Louis de V. Wilder,	New York,	Scarlatina.
Gabriel F. Wisner,	New York,	Gonorrhœa and its kindred diseases.
George Wolfe,	Pennsylvania,	Nicotiana Tabacum.

The Honorary degree was conferred on John A. Ward, New York, George Beakley, New York, Walter Ward, New Jersey.

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

THE affairs of the Institution are under the control of a Board of Managers, consisting of the President of the College and six gentlemen, elected annually by the Corporation.

The Faculty shall have authority to elect their own officers, consisting of a President and Dean, hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The Winter Course of Medical Lectures will begin annually on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

A candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and be possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have attained the age of twenty-one years, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, attended two courses of medical lectures, and have been, during that time, the private pupil for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

Students who have attended one or more full courses of Lectures in other Medical Colleges, may become candidates by attendance upon one full course in this Institution.

The candidate, when making application for an examination, must exhibit his tickets to the Dean, or give other satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, to prove that the above regulations have been complied with.

Special examinations in particular cases may be had, with the consent of the Faculty.

The examination of the candidates for graduation will begin about the middle of February; and the commencement for conferring the Degree of the College, shall be held by a special mandamus of the Board of Managers, as soon after the close of the Lectures as practicable.

The candidate, on or before the first of February, must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty, a thesis, composed by himself, and in his own handwriting, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to one of the Professors for examination.

The Essay must be written on thesis paper, of a uniform size, the alternate page being left blank.

A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Faculty being first obtained.

The candidate shall pay the fees of graduation at the time of presenting his thesis, and in the event of his rejection, the money shall be returned to him.

The examination shall be conducted in private, by each Professor, and the voting, in the case of every candidate, shall be by ballot.

A student receiving five affirmative votes shall be entitled to his degree.

If, in the opinion of the Faculty, a candidate would be benefitted by attending another course of Lectures, he may withdraw his thesis, without being considered as rejected.

In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may avail himself of a second examination before the whole Faculty, with their consent.

Formal notice of each satisfactory examination shall be given by the Dean to the passed candidate, who shall record his name and address upon the Register of Graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the passed candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President, who will communicate such report to the Board of Managers, in order if approved by them, their mandamus be issued for conferring the degree.

A passed candidate shall not absent himself from the commencement, without the permission of the Faculty.

Amount of fees for a full course of lectures (invariably cash)	\$100 00
Matriculation fee (paid once only),	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduation fee,	30 00
Fee for students who have attended two full courses in other medical colleges,	50 00
Graduates of other medical colleges,	30 00

In order to afford facilities to students who are unable to pay the full amount of fees for a full course of lectures, five beneficiary students will be received, and entitled to a full course of lectures, by paying fifty dollars each. The application for admission to be made to the Faculty previous to the first of September in each year, and to be endorsed by at least two reputable Homoeopathic physicians, testifying to the good moral character and worthiness of the candidate for such favor, and his inability to pay.

The matriculation ticket must be first obtained of the Dean, before any other tickets can be purchased.

The tickets must be taken by the first Monday in December, except in special cases, to constitute a full course.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution, shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

The Faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the Lectures.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. D., Dean,
No. 120 North Tenth Street.